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[a705]

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[a1034]

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[a24]

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[a319]

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[a28]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a39]

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Fine View of the Harbour.
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a37]

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M. J. NATHAN,
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Kowloon, 12th September, 1912. [a536]

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Developing and Printing Undertaken
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1912.

The strength of the movement in favour of peace at the present time has probably never been equalled in the world's past history. All the principal countries now have peace societies, with innumerable branches, which claim a hearing whenever war threatens and which include in their ranks statesmen and even warriors. Books have been written, and obtained large circulations, setting forth the absurdity of the idea that war can be of benefit either to the conqueror or the defeated, and vast proposals for universal arbitration have been launched by responsible Governments. The Palace at The Hague stands ready to arbitrate between nations, and has thus stood while at least three great wars have been waged, excluding the present conflict between Italy and Turkey, which, if ever there was a war that could have been arrested by arbitration, is certainly the one. Yet amid all the preparations for universal peace, the building of palaces for international arbitration, the drafting of arbitration treaties, and the preaching of the benefits which peace will bring in its train, the piling up of armaments has still continued. Larger and larger warships are being built, weapons of greater precision manufactured, and more men drilled into great fighting machines. Even the conquest of the air is regarded mainly as only another means by which warfare may be conducted in a yet more deadly manner. No newspaper is

published without a reference to a possible or probable conflict between two Powers; statesmen can hardly make a speech without stating how the country stands prepared for war; and the people of the earth are awakened every morning to the possibility that that day may see the first sign of the coming conflict. For in spite of peace movements, in spite of arbitration treaties, all are assured it is coming. The man in the street speaks of it from the point of view of "liking to have a whack at the buggers"; the military man from rivalry to see whether the machine of which he is part is better than that of the other; but both regard it as inevitable. There are even observers who regard the very strength of the peace movement as an indication that we are on the edge of war, on the principle that the fiercer the blaze the more the water required to quench it. Why should the cry for peace be so persistent, they ask, unless we are on the verge of war? On the other hand, it has to be remembered that it is often the case that the outcry against some evil is loudest when the evil is lessening in force. How often have legislators passed laws when the evils enacted against have been proved by statistics to have already passed the climax? May it not be the case that the strength of the peace movement is itself a sign that the climax in the war-fever has been passed and that it will henceforward decline until some fresh cause for strife arise. However this may be, the nations show no slackening in their zeal for armaments, which are now what with first cost, maintenance and replacement, as expensive as war itself. Waiting for war and preparing for it are rapidly proving as costly as the "real thing," and the time must come when a halt must be called if the nations are not to be plunged into anarchy. A proportion of every man's labour goes to the State, which takes the result of that labour turned into hard cash. When the period of labour for the State reaches a proportion which will not allow the worker the time to earn his own food and enjoy the luxuries which he demands, the breaking point will have been reached. That point is far off, but even an approach to it is likely to breed trouble. It has been claimed that war—or rather the danger of war—has been a great incentive to material development, as, for instance, in the encouragement of the mastery of the air, which all Governments are now pursuing with a warlike purpose, although indirectly the results will be of benefit in times of peace. This is to some extent true, although it may be noted that a large number of the inventions which make for material progress have not, and never will, receive support from the military authorities, while in most cases the initial experiments in inventions which have later been adopted by such authorities have been conducted privately. Even granting, however, that the danger of war has to a certain extent aided material development, it may be asked whether the price paid has not been excessive. In other words, supposing war had never been dreamt of, would not the world be better off even if its material development had been restricted in certain directions? Taking into consideration the time, labour (which means wealth) and lives lost in the preparation for war and in war itself, the answer seems to be in the affirmative. Is there any remedy for the bellicose attitude of the nations? Peace enthusiasts say yes. They appeal to reason as showing the absurdity of war; to humanity and to religion. The cool observer thinks otherwise. He sees a complete absence of solidarity among the nations, and without solidarity peace can never reign. A country torn by civil conflicts and a world upset by international wars are on an exact parallel; in both cases there is an absence of that solidarity which enables a nation to move forward with united aim. An outside danger, such as Mr. WELLS' invasion from Mars, might draw the nations of the earth together, but putting aside such an improbable event, there seems little hope of general peace. Even a peace confederation of the great Powers, which would be prepared to treat as a mediator any Power attempting to go to war, would be ineffectual as long as human passions are stronger than human reason. The late Mr. HEBERER SZPENCER, who saw signs of a re-barbarisation of the nations, refused to join a peace society on the ground that the reaction was inevitable, and the sooner the climax came the sooner would the nations return to a higher level. This may seem a brutally fatalistic view, but the years that have elapsed since then seem to show that the efforts of the peace-makers have not averted the crisis and barely retarded it.

Mr. D. Fraser is now the Times correspondent at Peking.

During a quarrel at a water fountain in the Western District a man received injuries that necessitated his removal to the hospital.

Lieut. Colonel R. E. H. Dyer, 25th Punjab, is going home on furlough next month for one year.

An old woman got in the way of a dust cart at Yaumati on Monday and was knocked down, receiving injuries to her leg.

A Chinese shopkeeper in Bonham Strand lost two rolls of silk to a man who successfully worked the confidence trick upon him.

For being in possession of 100 sticks of dynamite at Yaumati a Chinese was yesterday fined \$50 or six weeks' imprisonment by Mr. Irving at the Magistracy.

Yesterday a Chinese who was caught smoking in Mr. Irving's Court at the Magistracy was fined \$3 for contempt of Court. He said that he did not know that he was smoking.

A Chinese boy engaged in the Steam Laundry at Yaumati was yesterday sentenced to 12 strokes with the birch and to be detained for 48 hours for stealing clothing from the laundry.

We direct attention to the interesting announcement on page 4 that the Kowloon Railway administration are putting on a "tiffin train" on Saturdays for the convenience of golfers and picnic parties.

J. C. Pollock, who was convicted at H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, of indecent assault and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labour, has been brought to Hongkong to serve his sentence.

The Shanghai swimmers left for the North yesterday by the s.s. *Kutong*. A number of local sportsmen accompanied them on board, where a parting glass was taken, and the visitors were given a cheery send-off.

A Chinese who obstructed a lukung in the discharge of his duty was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$3. When the lukung had arrested a man the defendant came up to him and said, "We are all Chinese. What do you want to arrest him for?"

Major Robert S. Stewart, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), who has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, vice Captain W. M. Stewart, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, has arrived in the Colony.

The men from British warships who were posted in front of the Imperial Palace of Japan on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor, and later took part in the funeral procession, were men of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal Marine Artillery drawn from H.M.S. *Defence*, *Kent*, *Minotaur* and *Monmouth*.

In the case of a woman charged with harbouring a child Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared on her behalf before Mr. McBurnie at the Magistracy and stated that the woman had bought the child in good faith for \$60 and could produce the receipt. He asked for a remand, which was granted. Some discussion took place as to the amount at which bail should be fixed. The police asked for \$500, and finally it was agreed to accept a personal bond of \$100 and a surety of \$100.

A stonebreaker at Hungnam had his house entered the other day by a thief who stole several articles, including a child's silver neck ornament. While the stonebreaker was at work on Sunday a man came up to him and asked if he wished to buy a pawn ticket. The stonebreaker looked at the ticket and saw that it referred to an article which corresponded to the details of the silver ornament stolen from his house a few days before. He asked the man to wait while he proceeded to Kowloon city to redeem the article. He found that it belonged to him, and when he returned to the place the man was waiting. He handed him over to the police, who yesterday brought him before the Magistrate. Sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon East of the Northern Visayas or South-eastern Luzon moving West.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

Japan was visited on Monday by a severe typhoon which interrupted the telegraph communications, cutting off communication with Tokyo, Yokohama and places beyond. We are informed by Mr. Jessen, acting superintendent in Hongkong of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., that traffic for these places in the North had to be forwarded by post from Osaka and Kobe. Yesterday forenoon one line to Tokyo and Yokohama was restored, but is working badly and heavy delay of traffic is for the present unavoidable.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ULSTER COVENANT.

LONDON, September 24th.

The Ulster Unionist Council met on Monday afternoon and confirmed the Covenant.

Lord Londonderry afterwards entertained the delegates and speakers, including Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY MR. F. E. SMITH.

Mr. F. E. Smith was the chief speaker at last night's "Ulsterite" demonstration at Ballymena, Sir Edward Carson being detained at Belfast.

There were remarkable scenes at an over flow meeting, a crowd of 10,000 being present, and a bonfire was lighted.

Speaking at a meeting of the Council, Mr. Smith said the time for argument had passed and the time for action was approaching. If the revolutionary committee now in power in England coerced Ulster, the rifles of Liverpool would go off of themselves. If this were treason, he would reply that our duty is not to this Government but to the constitution of which they are the custodians.

The Unionist papers state that the Council approved the scheme for a Provisional Government for the whole of Ulster.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, September 24th.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that Lord Kitchener particularly came to England in order to undergo an operation on his leg, which was broken in India. He consulted London and Liverpool surgeons as to the advisability of having it broken and re-set, but was informed that that was impossible and that it was better left to time and to treatment. His Lordship returns to Egypt on the 3rd October.

THE NUGGET THEFT IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 24th.

A humorous side of the robbery from the Canadian Emigration Offices is that in the nuggets there was only about £10 worth of gold.

AN AVIATOR'S BRAVERY.

LONDON, September 24th.

At the inquest on the body of the airman named Asley, who was killed while flying at Ballast, it was stated that he sideslipped while making an excessively banked turn, and met his death in a most gallant and successful attempt to avoid the crowd.

NAVAL ARCHITECT KILLED.

LONDON, September 24th.

Mr. Mackrow, naval architect and ship-building manager of the Thames Ironworks, has been killed in a motor collision with a tram on a level crossing at Canning Town.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, September 24th.

The French Press dwells on the importance of the Bimoral Conference, and hopes that the result will be a fresh proof of the stability of the Triple Entente.

M. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey arrived at Ballater and proceeded in His Majesty's motor car to Balmoral.

PUGILISM.

LONDON, September 24th.

At Blackfriars Petty Officer Curran, the Irish heavy weight champion, beat the South African Rodon on a foul in the sixteenth round.

Bombadier Wells has challenged the winner.

REMARKABLE TRIAL AT POTSDAM.

LONDON, September 24th.

A remarkable trial is proceeding at Potsdam, the entire Sixth Company of the 1st Footguards being charged with cheating in a shooting contest for the Kaiser's Prize. Each man was allowed thirty cartridges. A man was observed taking cartridges from a booth, whereupon the whole company was searched and 1,700 cartridges in excess of the number allowed were found.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF BARON VON BIEBERSTEIN.

A DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMAT.

LONDON, September 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that a message has been received from Badenweiler announcing the death of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister in London.

[Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was one of the foremost men of Germany, and his death is a decided loss to his country. As a diplomat he rendered conspicuous service, and his remarkable abilities led to his selection as Ambassador to Great Britain some five months ago in succession to Count von Moltke. At the Hague Conference in 1907 he was the commanding figure of the assembly, as much by his oratory as by his great height and size.]

In a personal sketch which appeared in the Times when the appointment of the new German Ambassador was announced, the writer says: "He (Baron von Bieberstein) did not deny that the interests of Germany and England were not altogether in harmony; but he simply stated the German point of view, and may it be reproach to Englishmen if they did not see their way to accept it. He had no feeling against England and the English, but it was clear that he was first and foremost a 'good German,' having the interests of his country at heart and determined to promote them by all legitimate means. He was a convinced believer in the German expansionist policy, and he declined to allow England or any other Power to set limits to the backward, undeveloped, or inappropriate regions of the earth. There is, I suppose, no modern German statesman who has thrown himself so ardently into the task of extending German influence beyond the bounds of Europe. There was a time when his eyes were turned to South Africa. He was Foreign Secretary at the time of the Jameson Raid, and I have often wondered how far he may have had any responsibility for the Kaiser's famous telegram to President Kruger. At any rate, on February 1, 1898, shortly after the attempt on Johannesburg, Baron von Marschall declared in the Reichstag that the continued independence of the Boer Republics was a German interest. Cecil Rhodes always maintained that the Baron was the mainspring of the policy which aimed at creating a German dominion in what is now Rhodesia, and gradually extending it to the Transvaal. How far this could be confirmed one does not know. I once had the indiscretion to question Baron von Marschall on the subject; but like the Chancellor in Tennyson's poem, he 'smiling put the question by.' In the Hague Conference he found himself occasionally in marked opposition to the British delegates on certain questions; but he remained on excellent terms with them personally, as he contrives to do with almost everybody. The idea that he is being sent to the Embassy in Carlton House Terrace because of his ardent affection for this country is rather absurd. Baron von Marschall is rather absurd, but he is no Anglophile. If anybody supposes that we shall find in the new Ambassador a subservient, or even a flexible, diplomatist, he will be gravely mistaken.]

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, September 24th.

Five million pounds of the London Chinese Loan of £10,000,000 will be issued this week-end at five per cent., at the price of 105.

DEATH OF KING OF SPAIN'S SISTER.

LONDON, September 24th.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs that King Alfonso's sister, the Infanta Maria Teresa, gave birth to a child on the 15th inst. and has now died.

The King's only other sister died in a similar manner in 1904.

DEATH OF A GERMAN DUKE.

LONDON, September 24th.

Duke Francis Joseph of Bavaria is dead.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, September 24th.

A message from Constantinople states that the Ministers have telegraphed fresh instructions to the unofficial peace delegates in Switzerland.

A ROYAL BEREAVEMENT.

LONDON, September 24th.

The death is announced of Prince Louis Napoleon, son of His Imperial Highness Joachim Napoleon, 5th Prince Murat, at the age of 18.

BALKAN UNREST.

Tuesday, September 24th.

A further cause of friction in the Balkans is Turkey's stoppage at Salonika and Uskub of a consignment of artillery and ammunition destined for Serbia, and demanding assurances of Serbia's attitude to the Balkan States before releasing it.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, President, was in the chair, and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Colonel Irwin, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, W. L. Carter, Ng Hon Taz, Chan Kai Ming, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearse (Assistant Medical Officer), Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary.)

CEILINGS IN EUROPEAN HOUSES.

Correspondence relative to the erection of nine European houses on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 840, Kimberley Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, was submitted. It arose out of the application of Mr. A. Abdoolrahim, architect, on behalf of the Spanish Procurement for permission to put ceilings in the proposed houses.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING minuted—I am inclined to agree with the applicant that the omission of ground floor ceilings alone do not exclude rats altogether from any building. I fear that if we impose too many expensive restrictions it would scare capitalists from investing their money in landed property in the Colony.

Mr. BOWLEY minuted—The construction of ground floor ceilings in new houses is quite unnecessary. If this application is granted, all the recently passed byelaws may as well be repealed.

Mr. CARTER minuted—All new wooden ceilings should be prohibited in the interest of the public health and discouraged from the point of view of ultimate cost to the owner.

THE POKFULAM CATCHMENT AREA.

Correspondence was submitted relative to permits for obtaining building materials or turf from the Pokfulam catchment area.

Mr. BOWLEY minuted—The risk of contamination must depend on (1) the situation, (2) the object, and (3) the conditions of each permit. I suggest that the Government should be asked to refer all future applications for such permits to the Sanitary Board before granting them.

Colonel IRWIN minuted—I agree with Mr. Bowley, but consider that some of the existing permits which admit of coolies washing in the collecting area should be cancelled.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minuted—I must totally disagree that the risk of contamination is infinitesimal. How can coolies working on this area fail to contaminate the water shed when no latrine accommodation is provided? That they do contaminate the area I know, because I have seen one actually do it.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1912, states that the balance at the credit of the Society now stands at \$4,732.71, against \$4,739.50 last year. St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by a ball, which proved a great success. During the year several applications for assistance were received and the sum of \$832.48 was expended. Fifty-one new members were enrolled during the year and it is hoped members will continue to give the Society their assistance by bringing forward new names for the ensuing year. The Entrance Fee is \$5 and the Annual Subscription \$2. Mr. A. V. Monk resigned the post of Honorary Secretary on his departure from the Colony last February, and Mr. B. D. F. Beith is at present acting in that capacity. The Committee regret to record the death of the following members during the year: Mr. A. C. Squair and Mr. L. D. Tobb. The statement of accounts shows that last year's ball cost \$5,781.52.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, September 24th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUISSANT JUDGE).

AN ALLEGED SMOKE NUISANCE.

The action brought by Charles Pedersen against the Connaught Aerated Water Co., Ltd., to recover the sum of \$1,000, damages for smoke nuisance, was adjourned sine die.

RUMOURED NEXT GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

A Ceylonesse in England writes by the last mail to a Ceylon newspaper that it is almost settled that Sir Sydney Olivier is to be the next Governor of Ceylon. He is a broad-minded Liberal, and is said to be a Fabian. Sir Sydney Olivier was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1907, just at the time when Sir Henry McCallum came to Ceylon; both conclude their respective periods simultaneously. Sir Sydney Olivier now receives a salary of \$26,000, while the Governorship of Ceylon is worth \$7,000, which is a promotion. He has a long personal experience of the Colonial Office, having been Chief Clerk there for quite a considerable time.

HIGH EXCHANGE IN CHINA.

The following report by Mr. G. E. Anderson, U.S. Consul-General in Hongkong, has recently been published by the State Department:—

The manner in which Chinese foreign trade in recent years has depended greatly on the exchange value of silver has been indicated in various articles in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, and is becoming recognised to a greater extent by the exporters and importers of the United States. It is of unusual present importance, being generally recognised by all trade authorities in the Far East that the high exchange value of silver last fall, and particularly notable during the first half of 1912, marks the beginning of a high exchange period in the Orient which is likely to continue for some time, probably several years.

While there is no certainty about any such matter, and exchange many fall at any time, it is generally considered that the revolution in China and demand for cash payments following restricted credits, have led to an increased demand for silver which in itself will raise its price in exchange above what it has been for several years. The necessity for funds in China for establishing the new regime and affecting some pressing reforms (which has been the subject of tentative arrangement between foreign financiers and the Chinese Government) creates an additional demand for silver in reforming the currency system. Elements in the increased demand for silver being so many and varied all Eastern authorities agree that exchange will be high for some time—the only question being how high.

A "TWO-SHILLING DOLLAR"—PRESENT TRADE TENDENCIES.
Bankers in Hongkong generally agree that there will be at least a "two-shilling dollar"—a Hongkong dollar at 48 gold or more. The general influence of this movement on trade may be realised by the fact that in 1908, when the average value of the Haikwan (or customs) tael in China was \$328,216,068, and exports only \$139,165,791, while in 1909, when the tael was at 63 gold imports were valued at only \$263,439,892, while exports advanced to \$213,565,473.

Present general trade prospects in China, therefore, indicate increased Chinese imports and decreased Chinese exports. This has already been exemplified somewhat in trade for the first half of 1912, although local and temporary conditions have led to some modification of the general movement. For example, interference with trade during the first months of this year, caused by lack of protection for valuable cargo passing into the interior and restriction of general credits following the disorders caused less import trade than would have developed otherwise. Great quantities of foreign goods, American cottons among them, were ordered and brought into Chinese ports and Hongkong, but have been kept warehoused somewhere ever since because of the impossibility of selling them. The volume of such goods leaving Europe and the United States since the middle of the last calendar year has been such as to give American and European traders a false idea of actual trade conditions here. Local firms, loaded with these great stocks of goods, have complained loudly that European and American firms have crowded them by forwarding goods ordered with different conditions in view and the inability of Chinese middlemen to take goods off their hands under conditions which afford them the necessary safety. At the opening of the year Shanghai had in warehouse about Tls. 35,000,000, or \$22,700,000 gold, worth of foreign goods more than usual at such season, and Hongkong had probably more.

On the other hand, the necessity in many Chinese producing centres of realising money for present needs without regard to ultimate profit, or often of actual cost, has led to somewhat greater volume of exports than might have been expected. Nevertheless, the present general movement is in the direction of restricted exports and expanded imports.

HIGH EXCHANGE CREATES DEMAND FOR LUXURIES—THE REACTION.
The matter of exchange has a direct bearing upon the nature of trade, particularly in imports. There are many classes of goods known considerably in China, but which cannot be imported and sold to the Chinese generally because they are too expensive. Such goods embrace particularly the better grade of foreign cotton goods, and many novelties. Cheapening of such goods in terms of silver in China, which is the actual result of high exchange value of silver, enables a vastly widening circle of Chinese consumers to afford such goods. Perhaps the more important result is an immediate improvement in quality of foreign goods purchased. High exchange in China generally works especially to the benefit of American cotton goods. The Chinese consumer generally can afford to buy the higher grade American goods and to an unusual extent does so. There is also an increase in use of luxuries. High exchange notably increases imports of jewellery, watches, and clocks, foreign toilet articles, foreign clothing, foreign foodstuffs like flour, foreign hardware like enamelled ware, tools, and the like; in short, most foreign goods which often are too expensive for the Chinese consumer. Goods of standard Chinese production and consumption, but often imported from abroad, such as sugar, rice, leather, and the like, are greatly affected.

While high exchange thus stimulates foreign imports, however, the country, as a whole, goes into debt for the goods, and a period of high exchange and high imports in China generally is followed by a marked and even disastrous reaction. The immense imports of American cotton goods into China during the high exchange period of 1905-1907 were followed by the collapse of 1908. In the long run it is doubtful whether periods of high exchange are not unfortunate in their effects upon Chinese

import trade as a whole. There is strong reason to believe that periods of moderate to low exchange mean more general prosperity in China and a safer and more permanent foreign trade.

RISE IN COST OF PRODUCTION—GENERAL EFFECTS.

Present restriction of exports from China by high exchange is likely to be exceptionally marked because cost of production of nearly all standard Chinese goods is constantly appreciating. In matting, for example, while there may be abundant straw and other supplies, the higher cost of labour, its scarcity and increasing independence, all restrict trade, while decreasing prices for goods on the basis of the same level of price for the goods in the United States is taking the margin of sales here below the possibility of manufacture. In silk and tea and other commodities whose prices are fixed more or less by world demand and supply, the Chinese producer works at an increasing disadvantage as exchange rises, and, with the prospect of good supplies in both great staples in other countries where production is based upon a cost in gold, the disadvantage of the Chinese producer is becoming more and more marked.

For the American exporter the prospect is that the next year or two in China will be one of increased demand for his goods, probably followed by more or less of a collapse in trade, a time when present sales may be encouraged with a view of introducing American goods, but which should be looked after carefully as against possible future disaster. In particular, it is strongly probable that the restoration of anything like normal conditions in China will witness a demand for American and other foreign cotton goods comparable to that of 1905-1907, which can be interfered with only by a high range of prices in the United States and other producing countries.

THE JUNK "NINGPO."

THIRD ATTEMPT TO CROSS PACIFIC.

The Shanghai Mercury of the 17th inst. says:—

After two unsuccessful attempts to cross the Pacific to San Pedro, to take part in the coming Panama Exposition at San Francisco, the junk Ningpo, owned by Mr. W. M. Milne, was ready to make another start to-day, the third time being considered lucky. On her two previous attempts the junk, which was rigged in purely Chinese style, was in charge of Captain Scurr. On both occasions the vessel, which was manned entirely by a European crew, had to put back to Shanghai in a disabled condition and her crew paid off. Since her last return to port, her owner came back from San Francisco and after due consideration altered the rig of the junk, so that now she is rigged as a fore and aft schooner. A new Captain has been engaged in the person of Captain Tait, late Chief Officer of the German steamer Quarta, and for many years in command of sailing vessels out of German and Danish ports, and who is confident that he will be able to navigate the junk safely under her new rig to her destination. Her first mate is Mr. Robertson, who has been on the junk since the first attempt to cross the Pacific. There will be one other European member of the crew named Nicolson, who has shipped in the capacity of cook but will also lend a hand in the handling of the vessel. The remainder of the crew are experienced Chinese coasting sailors and consist of a boatswain, carpenter, four quartermasters, six sailors and a Chinese cook, the total number of persons on board being sixteen. The vessel has been completely overhauled and all weak places strengthened and with her schooner rig looks quite capable of accomplishing the voyage. A fresh supply of provisions has been put on board to last six months. The junk was medically inspected yesterday by Dr. S. A. Ransom, U.S. Health Officer, and fumigated, after which the hatches were put on and buttoned down and will not be removed until the vessel is well out to sea. There was a rumour that a couple of men had intended to stow away with the crew, but the Chinese crew, but a search of the junk before the fumigation process failed to bring any one to light. The hold is full of holes, where a couple of men could easily be concealed, but should this have happened they would be in for a bad time with the fumigation going on. It is estimated that should the junk reach her destination safely the junk attempt will have cost her owner about gold \$30,000. The vessel was towed out this morning by the Koshien Co's tug Shun-fung, but owing to the weather it was decided to anchor at Black Point, this side of Woosung, until the present typhoon passes.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN.

Mr. E. W. Clement, who has made a canvass of U.S. citizens at Karuzawa, Gotamba, and Sendai on the question of their preference for President of the United States, makes the following report:—

Wilson and Marshall	122
Roosevelt and Johnson	35
Chapin and Watkins	10
Taft and Sherman	4

Total 171
Almost half of the votes for Wilson were cast by Republicans.

COAL MINE MIS-MANAGED.

The Central China Post correspondent at Tayeh reports that the Tanshanwan coal-mine, which was recently purchased from a Frenchman named Bouchard for Tls. 800,000 by the Hupei Government, is at the present time being mis-managed in a ruinous fashion. Three out of four foreign engineers have been dismissed and the pumping machinery is out of order so that the colliers are working waist-deep in water in some cuttings while others have been abandoned. The writer states that the place is over-run with hangers-on.

PANAMA CANAL LAW.

HEAVY BLOW TO AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

A Philadelphia telegram to the New York Herald states that Mr. J. W. Powell, assistant to the president of Messrs. Cramp's shipbuilding company, announces that contracts for ships amounting to twelve million dollars (\$2,400,000) have been withdrawn from Messrs. Cramp's and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company because of the provision in the Panama Canal Law forbidding the railroads to operate ships passing through the canal.

In shipping circles in London, says the Evening Standard, a discreet, but none the less eloquent, silence is maintained upon the action of Mr. Taft in signing the Panama Canal Bill, granting freedom from tolls to American coasting ships only, in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The time is hardly ripe, in the general opinion, for a united protest on the part of shipowners, and individual protest is looked upon as useless.

Shipowners whose interests will be affected by the opening of the canal regard the matter as one for Government interference. "We regret President Taft's step, of course," said the general manager of the Harrison Line when questioned on the subject, "but I hardly see what we can do. We are bound to feel it, though our interest in South and Central America is not so large as that of some firms. The situation probably will adjust itself, but I think any protest that has to be made is a matter for the Government, and not for individual shipowners."

"Speaking purely from a shipowners' point of view," said a member of Messrs. Andrew Weir & Co., who have large interests which will be affected by the opening of the canal, "the effect of coastwise steamers will not be at the moment extensive, but it will help American shipowners to oust British steamers from carrying coal from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific and the Philippines. America already sends a good deal from the Atlantic seaboard to San Francisco. For the present it must be regarded as the thin end of the wedge for further extension, and for this reason President Taft's action cannot be looked upon with anything but disfavour."

OPIUM-SMUGGLING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The following is from a San Francisco paper just to hand:—

F. S. Pang, a slant-eyed resident of Chinatown, visited a friend aboard the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria yesterday morning, and when he left the liner a half-hour later he seemed so much fatter than when he went aboard that Customs Inspector Head hurriedly summoned several of his aids and followed him back into Chinatown. Just before Pang entered a Clay-street store he was stopped and searched, and the surplus flesh he seemed to have accumulated on shipboard disappeared simultaneously with the discovery and seizure of between \$500 and \$1,000 worth of opium in his house.

He was immediately arrested on a charge of smuggling, and late in the afternoon gave bail in the sum of \$1,000, furnished by one of his Chinese friends. Pang has long been under suspicion by the customs men, but yesterday was the first time he was caught with the goods. According to District Attorney McNab, the Government has evidence to prove that Pang conducted negotiations for smuggling activities in the past, and only his apparent belief in his immunity from suspicion resulted in the boldness that led to his arrest. Special Agent Tidwell, who, with his force of inspectors, has been keeping nightly vigils at the Manchuria to prevent big quantities of opium from being smuggled ashore, was with Inspector Head at the time the lean Chinese went aboard and returned a much fatter man. He had opium tins in his blouse, in his pockets and even fastened to his trousers legs.

The Government's vigilance at the Manchuria's side will not be relaxed till she leaves port. Government officials claim to have secret information that there are large quantities of the forbidden drug aboard waiting to be smuggled ashore at the first opportunity that is offered.

JAPANESE SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

In his report for 1911, Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy at Tokyo, says that some alterations and reductions have been made with regard to shipping subsidies with the result that there has been a net decrease of \$3,927, from \$1,116,832 in 1910 to \$1,112,905 in 1911. The most important change is the new grant of ¥75,000 (£7,650) to the South Sea service, which is to be doubled in 1913 and 1914.

Two ships of over 2,000 tons with a speed of more than 10 knots will maintain a monthly service on this line, which is to be opened with a view to helping the export of Japanese goods to Java, Manila, etc. It has not yet been decided to what company this subsidy will be given, nor have any definite plans been arranged, but it is thought that a company promoted by Messrs. Oaki and Harada will start a service in October next.

On the China route a reduction in the grant has been made of ¥40,000 (£4,000), while a similar reduction has also been made in the Tairen line, and the Shanghai service subsidy has been decreased by ¥75,000 (£7,650). The Formosan and Korean Government-General give subsidies to the extent of \$103,660 and \$23,000, respectively.

THE TRAGIC END OF GENERAL NOGI.

COMMENTS IN JAPAN.

Among the opinions expressed by Japanese publicists on the subject of General Nogi's suicide the following is worthy of note:—

General Nogi's suicide will become one of the most serious problems after the Imperial funeral, involving very important educational and sociological issues. I am sure it will be thoroughly discussed and studied. All the newspapers in reporting the sad event, describe it as a *junshi*, but for my part I cannot believe that, however sorrowed by the death of his two sons and that of his revered Emperor, a man of so clear a brain as General Nogi committed suicide out of mere emotional sympathy for the late Emperor, as ignorant superstitious persons might have done. I am fully confident that General Nogi's extraordinary act is a spontaneous outburst of irresistible patriotism intended as a lesson for some very useful end, such as his suicide alone could perhaps drive home.

Count Okuma, in a statement, is reported to have said that the fact that officers of the army had recently begun to cause his great indignation, which was, perhaps, one of the reasons for his action. The Japan Gazette makes the following interesting comment:—

There is reason to believe that General Nogi was a natural protestant against modern Japanese tendencies and that his self-restraint from expressing that protest in its strongest form was exhausted by the termination of his late Lord's life. When he returned from Manchuria and was universally acclaimed as the conqueror of the supposedly impregnable fortress of Port Arthur, his heart was sorely oppressed by the thought of the price in Japanese life and treasure that success had cost, as was shown in his reply to the national reception as follows:—

I had never expected such an honour and welcome. I have caused so many youths to perish that I was prepared to incur the wrath of many fathers and to be stoned to death on my arrival in Japan. Instead of that this remarkable welcome to my country have done their poor father most filial service; for their deaths have, it seems, mitigated the wrath of the people against me.

Again, when he returned from Europe, where, in the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi, he had attended the Coronation of King George V. of Great Britain, he spoke before some 500 Yamaguchi men, assembled at Prince Mori's residence to welcome him, in strong protest against any national wholesale acceptance of the subtle incense of foreign compliment such as he said he had encountered everywhere specially prepared for Japan. His speech on that occasion is worth reproducing here. He said:—

Can it be said that Japan was victorious in the late war? All I should be prepared to admit was that we got through the war without bringing disgrace on the country. They tell us that we are now one of the first-class Powers. But where and from whom has Japan obtained a certificate conferring on her the rank of a first-class Power? It would be a terrible business if we should thoughtlessly allow ourselves to be so carried away by the flattering speeches made by Europeans as to lose our power of discerning what is good and what is bad. As for Japan, to-day, she has a name but no reality. Look where you may, you will find the outward form only, and the absence of reality cannot but cause you grief and shame. There is nothing more to be feared than this. In Europe they are good at learning and good at work. But in Japan this is not the case. Nothing could be worse than our getting puffed up with ideas of our own importance because of the praise heaped on us. How much of all that has been said by Europeans about Japanese expresses their real opinions it is hard to know. But I for one do not concern myself about what they really think; all I am anxious about is that nothing but what is real and solid should satisfy us.

This protest, which we then ventured at the time to characterize as "A Japanese 'Lest we Forget,'" is said to have created a powerful impression, and conceivably differentiated General Nogi from some of his more optimistic and speculative confidants. Broadening over these personal and national misgivings he may yet have been induced by the late Emperor to continue his great services, but he was convinced that this duty terminated with the Emperor's translation and that he was then free to emphasize his long-cherished personal protest against a state of things which he deemed threatened to ruin his country. His living voice had failed; perhaps his voice from the grave might succeed in impressing his beloved country. Such, at any rate, as Professor Chamberlain remarks, would be in complete accord with Japanese ways of thinking. And his Countess, a lady of noble birth and strong will, would from her Japanese traditions rejoice in increasing the weight of her husband's protest by retiring from life in a classic Japanese way, more especially perhaps—though she would never have admitted the fact—because her beloved sons and husband had gone before, and this was assuredly the line of least resistance and of family and national honour.

To many Western minds the method of such a protest will appear barbaric, but that is a matter of custom, and immoral, because it is calculated to encourage suicide, but that appears a matter more of the intellect than of ethics. Western experience has demonstrated that a leader is more valuable to his country alive than dead, and if it be otherwise in Japan it would appear that the national history has not yet developed the same experience. Lord Roberts, whose domestic bereavement resembled Count Nogi's, who was devoted to his King, and who is strongly impressed with the need of a more active national patriotism, never

dreamed, we may be sure, of following his Lord into the grave, but continuously devotes himself to arousing patriotic enthusiasm among the growing generation. That is the natural course of a brave public-spirited man in the East. But we must understand that in the East self-sacrifice is not fully appreciated until carried to the limit of a violent death, and suicide is thus essentially the militant ideal of self-sacrifice. From this point of view, it would be difficult to say how far patriotism justifies *junshi*, and we can only say we believe Count Nogi was actuated in this deed by the highest and purest patriotism as he conceived it. But this sensational accompaniment of the Imperial Funeral may be better considered in the light of its effects after its motive is better understood when the last testament of the dead is published.

THE MONGOLIAN AND TIBETAN PROBLEMS.

CANNOT BE SETTLED BY FORCE OF ARMS.

PEKING, September 17th.
It is announced officially that the National Council discussed the Mongolian and Tibetan questions while in secret session yesterday. The Acting Premier, Chao Ping-chun, made a speech in which he said that it was useless at the present juncture to attempt to settle these questions by force of arms. With regard to Mongolia the matter was too involved with a foreign Power, and the policy China should pursue was to rely upon treaties for settlement, *vis-a-vis* with foreigners, after which the situation would assume a domestic aspect, which would render it much simpler to deal with.

Concerning Tibet he was of opinion that it would be best to allow the Dalai Lama to resume his former functions, while the Tibetan expedition ought to be recalled. Then a Chinese Commissioner could proceed to Lhasa in order to explain the principles of Republican government and to emphasize that it was not necessary to change the administrative system formerly in vogue there, and that China was prepared to abide by treaties which had been enacted by the Qing Dynasty, whether they concerned Tibet or any other parties, as treaties necessarily formed the base of foreign relations everywhere.

Chao Ping-chun concluded by saying that he hoped the National Council would approve the policy he had enunciated, as it was the surest and safest means of restoring tranquillity in these disturbed dependencies.

According to the usual custom of the National Council expressed its approval of the Prime Minister's policy, but it remains to be seen whether they will raise any objections at a later date. The Peking Daily News of the 17th inst., in an editorial on the situation in Manchuria, discusses the question of whether the activity of Japan points to the creation of a buffer-state, which will intercept the march of Russia towards Lincolnton, or to secure a political fulcrum to be used ultimately as a lever to place the Chinese men and resources at the command of the Japanese Government. The Peking Daily News considers that the Russian menace is undoubtedly real, and, unless China becomes a strong nation, another conflict between Russia and Japan is, humanly speaking, inevitable.

The paper doubts whether Japan is financially capable of carrying out the subjugation of Manchuria, and advocates that Japan shall assist her kindred nation, as the Muscovite is a common danger which demands an understanding, possibly even an alliance, between China and Japan which would elicit China's recognition of Japan's naval supremacy and open to Japan a magnificent field for her commerce and, perhaps, result in a permanent boom for her Japanese products throughout China. On the other hand, a policy of aggression in Manchuria might mean that the Chinese would boycott every article of Japanese manufacture. This, says the Peking Daily News, is not a threat but a simple statement of fact. The article concludes:— "Japanese aggression in Manchuria will lead to the creation of a Far Eastern Alsace-Lorraine, which will cry 'Revanche,' not merely in words or by laying wreaths in the Place la Concorde, but by acts which may be condemned by Christian moralists yet, but will be of the type of greatness which hallows the death of a patriot like General Nogi."

CHINESE ORDERED TO LEAVE VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Chinese Consul at Vladivostock telegraphed to Peking on the 15th inst. complaining that the Russians have issued an order that all Chinese must leave Vladivostock. The Chinese Consul pointed out that there are ten thousand Chinese subjects in Vladivostock and their forced departure within a week will cause them considerable inconvenience and much loss. He states that he has visited the Russian authorities with a view to securing a modification of the rigorous order which has been issued, but that they have paid no attention to his request.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A COMMA.

A charitable gentleman placed up over his door these words: "Be open thou my door, to none be shut, to rich as well as poor." After his death a miser took possession, and by moving the commas the inscription read thus: "Be open thou my door to none, be shut to rich as well as poor."

Some verses were published lately in an English provincial paper to which the following note was prefixed: "These lines were written, nearly fifty years ago, by one who has for several years lain in the grave for his amusement." "To be disposed of.—A mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable head-piece as good as new."

INTIMATIONS

JOHNSTONE'S M.P.



"The effects of bad Whisky" "After effects of M.P."

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

13

Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATEAU ROAD.

Always have on hand a very large complete stock of

SCIENTIFIC AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

Transits, Levels, Plane Tables, Prismatic and Sight Compasses, Hand Levels, &c., &c.)

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIAL

(T Squares, Set Squares, Straight Edges, Scales, Inks, &c., &c.)

AGENTS FOR—

W. F. STANLEY & Co., LTD., LONDON.

E. R. WATTS & SON, LTD., LONDON.

45

WE ELIMINATE GUESSWORK BY USING THE LATEST AND MOST SCIENTIFIC APPLIANCES



In testing the sight for glasses. Your eyesight is the most precious of your senses and you cannot afford to jeopardize it by using incorrect lenses or ill-fitting frames. Wear competent professional, and we have the equipment to satisfy ourselves and to satisfy YOU what is best for your eyes. If a physician is needed we will so advise you. Lenses ground and polished on the premises.

CLARK & Co. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS 20 YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD. HONGKONG

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 18.
Telegraphic Address: Press.
Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lister.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, at 5.30 p.m.

A. HAMILTON, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1912. [113]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTIES OF ENGINEERING AND OF ARTS.

INTENDING STUDENTS who have not already done so must send in their Forms of Application at once if they wish to secure accommodation. The space available in the Hostels is limited, and all students not exempted by special resolution of the Council are required to reside.

Forms may be obtained of the Registrar's Clerk.

W. J. HINTON, Registrar.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1912. [113]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR GOLFERS, PICNIC AND SHOOTING PARTIES.

TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, and each succeeding Saturday until further Notice a Train will leave Kowloon at 1.25 p.m. (last Ferry from Hongkong 1.15 p.m.) for SHAM CHUN calling at Tai Po and FAN LING crossing for the Golf Links.

A REFRESHMENT CAR WILL BE ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN ON WHICH A FIRST CLASS COLD TIFFIN AT \$1 PER HEAD WILL BE SERVED TO FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

To assist the management and for their own personal comfort passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, which may be done by telephone or letter up to Friday night.

The Train will be made up and waiting at Kowloon at 1 p.m., so that passengers crossing from Hongkong by the 12.55 p.m. and 1.05 p.m. Ferries will be able to start their tiffin before the departure of the Train.

The Refreshment Car will remain at Fan Ling for the use of the Public during the afternoon and will be attached to the Express calling at Fan Ling at 6.10 p.m.

On SUNDAYS the Car will be attached to the 10.15 a.m. and will be available in the same way for Refreshments at Fan Ling, but no tiffin will be served unless ordered in advance.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
Kowloon, 24th September, 1912. [1132]

WANTED.

THE Ward Room Officers, H.M.S. "Kest," require a MESS MAN with Cook and Staff (except Wine Stewards) on November 1st. Application to be made in writing, enclosing a Proposed Agreement, as soon as possible to the MESS SECRETARY, H.M.S. "Kest."

Hongkong, 24th September, 1912. [1130]

WANTED.

LADY ASSISTANT Wanted by the ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd. Progressive Salary. Some Musical Knowledge desirable.

Apply to—ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1912. [1106]

WANTED.

BY MARRIED COUPLE (English), to SHARE FURNISHED HOUSE at THE PARK or on the Higher Levels. References furnished if necessary.

Apply to—"CONFIDENTIAL,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1912. 1067

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "Magnificent Climate." Preparation by Experienced and Qualified Teachers for Entrance to Schools in England, or for Commercial Life in the East. New School House by the sea. Recreations—Sea Bathing, Bunting, Cricket, Football, etc. For terms apply to the Headmaster.

HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.
1085

LIGHTERAGE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. undertake every description of lighter work, including transshipments in the Harbour, delivery to any water frontage in the Colony, and conveyance to Canton and West River.

Small quantities handled and specially low rates quoted for large quantities.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

THE TWENTY-SECOND HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1896 Issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1912, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 25th September, 1912.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, J. E. DOBIE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1912. [1094]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 25th September, 1912, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

The Report and Accounts are now being printed, a copy of which will be forwarded to each member previous to the Meeting.

B. D. F. BITE, Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1912. [1097]

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of the requisition set out hereafter, which has been lodged at the Registered Office of the Company on the 12th day of September, 1912, by or on behalf of the persons whose names are set out at the bottom of such requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., at Pedder Street, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 26th day of September, 1912, at Noon for the purpose of considering the resolution set out in the said Requisition and of passing such resolution in relation thereto as may be thought fit.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

requisition.

To the Directors of the China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., we, the undersigned members of the above-named Company holding in the aggregate 10,000 Shares and upwards in the Capital thereof, do hereby in pursuance of the provisions in this behalf contained in Section 67 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, require you to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the subjoined Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the General Agents and Consulting Committee be and they are hereby authorised and required to declare an Interim Dividend of \$3 per share, and that such Dividend be paid on the first day of October, 1912, to the members who are on the Register on the thirtieth day of September, 1912.

Dated the 11th of September, 1912.

R. E. BEILSON, TRUSTEE FOR THE ESTATE OF THE LATE E. R. BEILSON.

LAU TAK PO, ENRIK D. HASKELL, LAU YU CHUNG, S. H. MICHAEL, SPOWY MICHAEL, C. STEWART, R. J. JUDAH.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Company desire to make the following observation on the subject matter of the Resolution, namely, that in the exercise of their discretion they do not think it prudent in the Company's interest that an Interim Dividend should be paid.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1912. [1084]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS FOR 1913 RACES.

A MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS will be held on FRIDAY Next, 27th September, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Hongkong JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1912. [1128]

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING OF 60 DEBENTURES of the CLUB GERMANIA, Payable on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1912, will be held at the Club, at 6 o'clock p.m., on FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1912.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

For the Committee, J. RIECKEN, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1912. [1098]

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Pavilion of the Hongkong CRICKET CLUB, on TUESDAY, 1st October, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order, B. E. FIELDER, Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1912. [1129]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPT.

TELEPHONE 97.

NOW SHOWING

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

FINISHED

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[51]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1912, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Hongkong JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1912. [1115]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of DEALERS in and Exporters of Chinese and other Produce will be held in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, 8th October, 1912, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely.

BUSINESS:

- To approve the Rules, Regulations and By-Laws of the Association as drafted by the Provisional Committee elected for that purpose at the General Meeting held on 3rd July, 1912.
- To elect a Committee to act until the Annual Meeting of the Association.

Draft Rules and By-Laws may be had on application to the Secretary.

Applications for Membership may be sent in before or after the Meeting.

Forms can be obtained from the Secretary. Chinese Dealers, Exporters and Merchants interested in the Export Trade are specially invited to attend this Meeting.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1912. [1105]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, Victoria, Hongkong, on the Fifteenth day of OCTOBER, 1912, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed, viz.:

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required Majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the New Regulations may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.
Dated the 18th day of September, 1912. [1096]

FOR SALE.

GAS COMPRESSOR with ELECTRIC MOTOR and FITTINGS. Will increase ordinary lighting power by 25 per cent without extra cost.

Apply—MANAGER, "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1912.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1912, for the letting of CROWN LAND opposite the Central Market, for 2 years from 1st November, 1912.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.

Further particulars of letting, as published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 20th instant, can be seen at the PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1912. [1116]

THANKS!

If you do require a GOOD MEAL just drop into the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

You can sit down without charge (i.e. Table Money). We have the most complete arrangements for Ladies and Best Attendance on all.

There is only ONE BRAND, and that is made by the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1912. [1089]

CHEESE!

EXTRA CHOICE

CANADIAN STILTON

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[30]

JUST UNPACKED!

"CLYTIE" LATEST SHAPES.

IMPROVED SANITARY HAIR GOODS. Shapes. Frizzettes, Waved Mohair and Crepe Hair Rolls, Hair Frames, New Turban, Round Bun Frame, Watch Spring Frames.

Light Brown, Mid Brown, Dark Brown and Black, and Bandeau and Elegant Effective Hair Ornament.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Corner of Zeland Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1912. [50]

GRACA & CO.

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, TOYS, &c.

Just Received a Fine Selection of BABY DOLLS with CHINESE DRESSES.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1912, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1912, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th, until SATURDAY, 28th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1912. [1104]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd OCTOBER, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1912.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th September to the 2nd October, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1912. [1114]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 7th OCTOBER, 1912, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1912.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th October, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1912. [1117]

AUCTION

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1912, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Queen's Road East, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
102	108	140	155	15,156	104
					2,274

FOR SALE

THREE Second-hand "HIERANT" steam-driven Air Compressors, in good condition and running order. Stroke 24 inches, Diameter of Steam Cylinder 14 inches, Diameter of Compressor 16 inches. Delivery in Straits Settlements.

For full particulars communicate—Box 189, Care of Straits Times Press, Singapore. [1107]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

"LEWKNOR," No. 116, The PEAK, Possession October 16th, 1912.

Full Particulars of Price or Rent can be obtained from—Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 14th August, 1912. [993]

CHEAP SALE.

THE SUN SHING FIRM, No. 90, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (In Voluntary Liquidation).

A Large Assortment of GOLD, SILVER and IVORY WARE.

Also Large Quantity of CHINESE SILKS, SANDALWOOD and BLACKWOOD, &c. All the Articles in this Old Established Shop are being Sold for Cash at Prices considerably below Cost.

J. HENNISSEY SETH, Liquidator.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1912. [1109]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1911.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL SATURDAY, 28TH SEPT., 1912, AT 9.15 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

"PENELOPE."

Lyrics by G. F. HAWTREY.
Music by EDWARD SOLOMON.
Pitcher... Dr. SCHOFIELD, R.N.
Tosser... Mr. F. ALAN BROWN.
Walker... Mr. J. J. WILLIAMS, A.S.C.
Mrs. Croaker... Miss BROWN.
Penelope... Mrs. SCHOFIELD.

"A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN ARRANGED."

Comedy by A. SUTRO.
Mr. Harrison Crockett... Mr. W. SIBLER.
Lady Alina de Vaux... Mrs. WORCESTER.

"IMPRESSIONS IN LIGHT AND SOUND," THE DARK LAGOON, DAWN, THE JET BLACK NIGHT.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
TICKETS:—Dress Circle and Stalls, \$3; Pit, \$2; and Gallery, \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price to Pit and Gallery.

FULL ORCHESTRA.

In Aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1912. [1075]

TO LET

TO LET AT CANTON. A Section of the GROUND FLOOR of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.'s New Building, Shamen. Suitable for Office and Store room combined.

Apply—BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1912. [1108]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1912. [121]

TO LET.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, First Floor.

No. 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, First Floor.

55, PEAK, MOUNT KELLET, Partly Furnished, for 7 months, from 1st November. Cheap Rent.

No. 15, PEAK, KIRKENDOW, FIVE ROOMS, Furnished, immediate possession.

No. 19, SHEELLEY STREET, LARGE ROOMS, Central Position, Cheap Rent.

For Sale "HARTING and ROGATE" on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154. Apply to—LINDSAY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1912. [1122]

TO LET.

LARGE SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT GODOWN, situated on Water Front East Point.

For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 15th August, 1912. [995]

TO LET.

SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48 with WHARF.</

TO REMOVE THE AFTER EFFECTS OF MALARIA.

A GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Major-General Ross, Professor of Tropical Medicine in the University of Liverpool, has just published a pamphlet summarising the facts known with regard to Malaria which, as Sir Joseph Fayrer has written, "is the cause of more sickness and invaliding than almost all other diseases combined, and seldom entirely ceases to manifest its effects on the constitution."

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to enormous numbers of minute blood parasites called plasmodia, which are introduced into the body by a certain mosquito, of which there are about a hundred and twenty known species.

Major Ross's pamphlet is of extreme importance to all who live in China, for he also writes with great clearness of the personal precautions to be taken to avoid infection. When, however, infection has occurred, and the acute stage has been cured with quinine, the sufferer's blood is invariably in so poor a condition that he suffers from anaemia with its long list of depressing symptoms. His great need is, then, of something which will revitalize the blood, restore to their full number the red corpuscles which have been destroyed, renew the wasted tissues, thus restoring the weight which has been lost and reinvigorating the nervous system, thus making the sufferer feel well and strong.

To do all this, nothing can compare with Sanatogen, the tonic nerve food, whose action in these cases has been attested by innumerable sufferers. Thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors from residents in all parts of the tropics. The following is merely an example which shows the wonderful effect which Sanatogen never fails to produce in these cases. Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur, Roumont Depot, Babang, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I could quote numerous cases where the administration of Sanatogen was followed by immediate and marked amelioration of the symptoms. I cannot speak too highly of its value, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

Write for a copy of a most interesting booklet, "The Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, which will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper on application to Messrs. A. Wulring & Co., 6, Kiuksang Road, Shanghai.

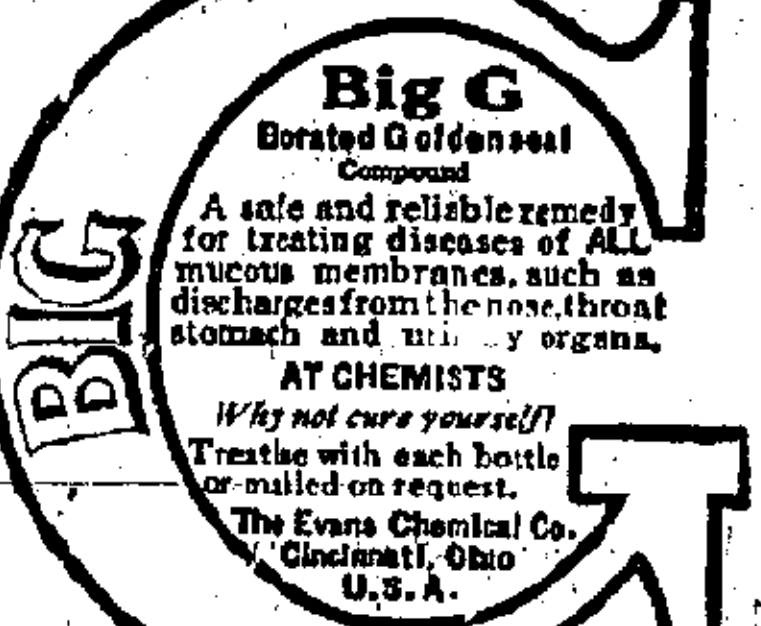
Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists. [99-410]

I say



KEATINGS LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

Big C
Borated Glycerol
Compound
A safe and reliable remedy for treating diseases of the mucous membranes, such as discharges from the nose, throat, stomach and bowels.



AT CHEMISTS
"It's not cure yourself!"
Treat with each bottle
or mail order request.
The Evans Chemical Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio
U.S.A.

礦水汽水士
HOME-MADE
MINERAL WATERS
—BETTER THAN
FACTORY-MADE.



Why continue purchasing factory-made Mineral Waters? Make your own Mineral Water at home at a cost of 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Then you know the water is pure, and contains no disease germs. With the

'PRANA'

SPARKLET SYPHON
and a dozen Bubbles you can make a dozen Syphons of delicious Mineral Water, and the cost is less than if you buy factory-made Mineral Water. All Chemists and Stores sell "PRANA" SPARKLET SYPHONS and Bubbles.

SPYHON \$2 each. 1 BULBS 90 cts. per box.
WHOLESALE PRICE—
SPYHON per doz. ... \$16.00 F.O.B.
BULBS per doz. boxes ... \$ 8.00 F.O.B.

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
245 and 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

行發總
行生廣港香
公司限有

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

AIR THAT PUTS OUT MINERS' LIGHTS.

Normal air contains about 21 per cent. of oxygen and 0.05 per cent. of carbon dioxide, and to determine how greatly these proportions are changed when the air ceases to support combustion was the purpose of the experiments lately brought to the notice of the Coal Mining Institute of America by G. A. Burrell. Different lamps were placed under a 10-quart bell jar until their flames were extinguished, when the air was analyzed. A bonneted Wolf lamp went out when the atmosphere contained 15.5 per cent. of oxygen and 3 of carbon dioxide; an unbonneted lamp of the same kind, in an atmosphere of 15.82 per cent. of oxygen and 3 of carbon dioxide; and a candle flame, with 16.24 per cent. of oxygen and 2.95 of carbon dioxide. A natural gas flame from a Bunsen burner was extinguished in 13.9 of oxygen and 3.35 of carbon dioxide. The flame of an acetylene lamp continued until the oxygen was reduced to 11.7 and the carbon dioxide was increased to 6.30—or much beyond the point where the atmosphere became dangerous to human life.

A NOVELTY IN MUSEUMS.

A unique open-air, folk museum lately established at Bunge, in the Baltic island of Gotland, has a seventeenth-century farm house as its nucleus. Primitive agricultural implements are shown in the farmyard. Some small buildings contain representations of departing local industries, and one interesting piece of ground has models of the different forms of burial of the region from the first century B.C. to the fourth or fifth A.D. A stone monument in the form of a Viking ship and a judgment circle of eight stones are curious features.

PAINLESS SURGICAL RECOVERY.

The severe after-pain of many surgical operations, Dr. Forbes Ross hopes, can be wholly relieved by injections of a sterilized solution of quinine and urea hydrochloride. The local anesthesia continues one to six days and healing goes on normally and rapidly.

LIGHT BELTS AND HUNGER.

The vagrant's remedy for hunger—that of tightening his belt—has been put to scientific test by Dr. R. Lennhoff, a German investigator. Drinks and solid foods were made opaque by the addition of a metallic salt, and the effect of swallowing these articles was then watched by means of X-rays. It was shown that the simple act of swallowing caused the stomach to contract by reflex action, thus hastening satiation. When solid food was swallowed, the contraction of the stomach was seen, a relatively small amount being needed to satisfy the appetite; the swallowing of liquids gave less contraction, a larger quantity of such food being necessary, and when the liquid was passed into the stomach through a tube, without swallowing, twice as much was necessary as before. It was concluded that artificial pressure on the stomach must have the same effect as swallowing. Further experiment confirmed this, and in all cases persons eating as they pleased, took less when wearing a tight belt around the waist than when without the belt. When, however, liquid food was introduced through a tube, the belt had no effect whatever on satisfying the appetite, so that swallowing evidently plays some part even when aided by artificial pressure.

EGYPT'S SWEETNESS.

Though most countries permit the use of saccharine only as a medicinal agent, it appears to be much employed in Egypt—at any rate, in beverages. Cairo alone is said to use yearly more than 660 pounds, equivalent to 363,000 pounds of sugar, and out of twenty lemonades from different sources only one was found to be sweetened with sugar.

CHOLERA KEPT OFF DAIREN.

NOVEL QUARANTINE PROCEDURE.

We take the following from the *Manchuria Daily News* (Japanese) of September 2nd:—
Capt. Narasaki, Director of the Marine Office, has issued to day an important notice to the following effect:—
"In order to keep Cholera off Dairen, all vessels coming to Dairen or Port Arthur from Shanghai direct, or via Shanghai, shall be subjected on their arrival to a technical examination of the discharges of their passengers and crew. Such as carry on board no one infected with Cholera germs shall be pronounced to be in good health, and admitted to practice, which will leave them free to land their passengers and cargoes without delay."

The above procedure of quarantine is as novel as it is effective. In fact, we have not yet heard of any port that has adopted such commonsense method of quarantine against cholera. By virtue of this innovation, any ship coming to Dairen or Port Arthur from Shanghai direct or via that port, which has been declared by the Home Office, Tokyo, as an infected port, shall be ordered to detention in order that the technical examination of the discharges of her passengers and crew may be proceeded with immediately. The length of time required for this procedure depends on the number of the people she carries on board, but, from ten to fifteen hours are supposed to be sufficient for the purpose. When it is technically established that no one on board carries any cholera germs in him, the vessel is to be admitted to practice without going through the quarantine detention of fully five days, as, imposed by the Regulations in the case of Cholera upon all vessels arriving from an infected port or via one, irrespective of the presence on board of any case of the infectious disease. This will certainly make much difference for the benefit of all ships, both passenger and cargo, plying between Dairen and Shanghai direct or otherwise, especially as the traffic and trade intercourse between these two ports has grown up into a much closer and greater relation of late than what it was last year. The above-mentioned departure deserves the most cordial endorsement of both traveling public and mercantile circles interested directly or indirectly, and has set a salutary example worth copying to the other sister ports similarly situated.

The same departure, we understand, occurred to the Marine Office authorities here, who, in their eagerness to minimize the inconvenience to the passengers and impediment to trade, had studied the subject carefully. Besides, the fact of Dairen and Port Arthur lying within two days' voyage from Shanghai brings into open question the validity of any quarantine examination of the people on board, as they are accessible from Shanghai within the period of incubation of the cholera germs, suggesting seemingly as the only alternative for preventing the invasion of cholera the enforcement of the stipulated five days' detention, until this question has been solved in a happy manner, as referred to above.

It has been not so very many years since attacks on small-pox vaccination as a great absurdity found many sympathizers, but the later swing of the pendulum has been bringing faith in inoculation as a prevention of most serious diseases. Experiments in cholera prevention have been recently in progress at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The physicians—Chas. Nicolle, A. Conor and E. Conseil—report that a culture of the cholera bacillus was used, free from dead bacilli, and that the inoculations were tried on 36 patients. It was demonstrated that a healthy person could be made so immune that in three cases actually produced no ill-effects. The inoculation is usually made late in the afternoon. About two hours later a sensation of cold is felt, followed by fever-like sweats and a rise in temperature that may reach 100deg., and after an hour or two of this the patient falls asleep. He awakens quite well, with no diarrhoea or other noticeable effects.

Making a navigable stream by pumping is rather unusual engineering work, but it is being done on the Canal d'Orleans, a part of the system of artificial passages connecting the Loire and Seine rivers in France. The water supply on this canal, derived from thirteen reservoirs and several small streams, proved insufficient for the traffic. The difficulty has been remedied by a so-called canal-regulator on the Loire River, at which point water is lifted by electric pumps to keep the canal at the required depth. A central station near the canal generates the electric current.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

THE VERY LATEST FABRIC

FOR

**CURTAINS,
SHORT BLINDS,
CUSHIONS,
SCREENS.**

IS

STENCILLED MUSLINS.

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

Experiments on Human Beings have proved the body building power of Bovril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken

Bovril

108-1

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POPE'S PROPHECY.

ANNIVERSARY DISPELS CURIOUS BELIEF.

The tenth anniversary of the election of Pope Pius X., celebrated last month, had special interest because it completed the ninth year of his reign, thus destroying the prophecy that he would not surpass that limit as Pontiff. The celebration took place in the Sistine Chapel, and the Pope, says Reuters' correspondent, looked extremely well.

The Pope, who wore the triple crown and the Papal mantle, entered the chapel on foot, preceded and followed by the Noble and the Swiss Guards. The Diplomatic Body, the Roman aristocracy, and the Knights of the Order of Malta assisted from special tribunes. In another tribune were the sisters and the niece of the Pope.

The Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Merry del Val, and the music was provided by the Papal choir directed by Maestro Lorenzo Perosi.

When he was Bishop of Mantua the Pope prophesied to a friend that his ninth year as Pontiff would be his last.

He said: "I studied for nine years in a seminary. I was for nine years vicar at Trombini, nine years arch priest at Salzano, nine years canon at Treviso, nine years bishop here. You will see that I shall remain nine years as patriarch at Venice, and then perhaps nine years as a Pope."

He left Mantua at the end of nine years to become patriarch at Venice, and after nine years there he became Pope.

KITCHEN MAXIMS.

GOOD HOTEL IS KNOWN BY ITS COFFEE.

A new semi-sporting, semi-gastronomic club has been founded in Paris, says the *Daily Mail*. Paris correspondent, quoting the *Matin*, and is called the club of the "One Hundred."

The following are some of the maxims of the club:—
There is no good cooking save the good old French cooking.

The One Hundred recommend especially the good little hotels and inns.

We do not recommend expensive hotels, where luxury is combined with a bad kitchen. We eat beefsteaks, and not Louis XV. furniture.

A clean hotel where the cooking is bad is but an empty box.

A good hotel can be told by the quality of its coffee.

Any hotel-keeper who has not got hidden away in a corner some fine old wines for real connoisseurs is no better than a low-class publican.

Down with gelatine!

Down with singlass!

Down with schools of cookery, the invention of nations who do not know how to eat.

The good old French cooking is done with fresh ingredients: fresh vegetables, fresh eggs, fresh butter, and fresh milk.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, ULCERS, AND ALL INFLAMMATIONS OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES GONORRHOEA, GLEET, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC NEURALGIA, BRUISES, LACERATIONS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PREPARED IN ENGLAND.
BOTTLES AND BOXES 2/6 EACH. POSTAGE 1/6.
FOR BOOKS TO ORDER, SEE THE LIST OF BOOKS ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.
FOR THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION, SEE THE LIST OF BOOKS ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.
FOR THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION, SEE THE LIST OF BOOKS ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.
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MOUNIE'S

BRANDIES

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★ ★ ★
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LIQUEUR.

Remember

The Gold

Vineleaf

Brand.



These Brandy are supplied to all the leading Restaurants in London, including Carlton, Ritz, Savoy, Claridge's, Langham, etc.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.,
TELEPHONE 636. SOLE AGENTS. [128]

QUEEN MARY and KING GEORGE

CHOCOLATES in Tins.

NEW CONSIGNMENT.

WEISMANN, LTD.

[56]

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STOMALIX

Said to Cure. Cures Dyspepsia and all other ailments of the Stomach and Intestines, painful and otherwise.

Substituting Agents: FRANKS HENRY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)



LADIES SAFE REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.

113-3

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MANCHURIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN
PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered MONDAY, 30th Sept., 1912, at Noon, will be subject to landing and storage charges.

No Claims will be entertained for outage or damage unless packages have been examined prior to delivery and list of exceptions furnished Consignees.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown, FRIDAY, 27th Sept., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be filed on or before 23rd Oct., otherwise they will not be recognized.

FRED. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1912. [32]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE "HANS" Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ,"
Captain Giesel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given To-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex s.s. "Maia" from Copenhagen.
Ex s.s. "Tanger" from Oporto.
Ex s.s. "Hermen" from Setabal.
Ex s.s. "Germania" from Gothenburg.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1912. [1118]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NANKIN,"

Arrived Hongkong on 22nd September, 1912.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained at the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees; and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Acting Superintendent
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1912. [1]

**"THE BIG 4" of the
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

MONGOLIA 27,000 tons, twin screws.	COMFORT.	From HONGKONG calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
MANCHURIA 27,000 tons, twin screws.		Kobe (via Inland Sea),
KOREA 18,000 tons, twin screws.	SAFETY.	YOKOHAMA and HONO-
SIBERIA 18,000 tons, twin screws.		LULU (the Paradise of the
(NILE) 11,000 tons.		Pacific) through Service via
Also CHINA 10,200 tons.	SPEED.	NEW YORK to Europe.
PERIA 9,000 tons.		

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Lights and Fans Individual Electric Reading Light in each berth and Electric Fan in each Stateroom under passenger's control.

Swimming Tank Is installed on deck for salt water plunge. Bathing suits on board.

Band Filipino string Band Concerts each afternoon and evening and also during Tiffin and Dinner.

Cuisine The Cuisine is under the direct supervision of one of the World's most famous chefs.

Games and Amusements Deck Games, such as Quizzes, Shuffle-board and all kind of gymnastic sports, are arranged during the voyage, as well as indoor amusements, such as Musical Entertainments. Dances and Masquerade Balls on deck are also arranged to while away the time.

Wireless and Submarine Signal Service The most powerful Wireless Telegraph apparatus is installed on all Steamers. Is used as an additional measure of safety.

Bilge Keels Are fitted to the Ships to prevent rolling at sea, thus ensuring perfect steadiness and constant comfort.

The Cost: Is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS	Tons	Starting	1912
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY	1st Oct., at 1 P.M.
NILE	11,000	TUESDAY	15th Oct., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	WEDNESDAY	22nd Oct., at 1 P.M.
PERIA	9,000	TUESDAY	12th Nov., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	TUESDAY	19th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	TUESDAY	3rd Dec., at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY	10th Dec., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY	17th Dec., at 1 P.M.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.
KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier). TELEPHONE No. 141.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915.
FRED J. HALTON, AGENT. 32

THE BANK LINE, Ltd.

(ANDREW WEIR & CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C.
SEATTLE & TACOMA.**

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

STEAMERS	SAILING
"ORTERIC"	On 3rd Oct.
"LORD CURZON"	On 20th Nov.
"LORD DERBY"	On 17th Dec.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals. Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers. The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy. Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Ports. For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
TELEPHONE No. 780. KING'S BUILDING, PRINCE CENTRAL.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
NEW LINE OF STEAMERS**

TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIC" ... 3,000 tons ... End of Sept.

And regularly thereafter.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

FROM HONGKONG: ... 10th Oct.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers CALCUTTA.

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1912.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."
10 p.m. "FATSHAN."

8 a.m. "HONAM."
5 p.m. "KINSHAN."

THURSDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1912.

8 a.m. "HONAM."
10 p.m. "KINSHAN."

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."
5 p.m. "FATSHAN."

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship

"SUI AN"

Will depart from the WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer leaving Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 538 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANTUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. 143

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)
MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE,
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZUKI AND PORT SAID.
S.S. "KOEKBERG," 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 19th October, at 5 p.m. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £50 1st, £25 2nd, £19 3rd Class.

ACCELERATED TRAIN SERVICE FROM TRIESTE TO PARIS, LONDON & BERLIN.
TO SHANGHAI.
S.S. "KOEKBERG," 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 5th October, A.M.
S.S. "BOHEMIA," 7,900 tons, will leave as above on 4th Nov., A.M.
Cheap rates, Hongkong-Shanghai, £5 1st, £4 2nd, £2 3rd Class.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Steerage Passengers. No surtax, no tips, no inside Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.
MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, RUMBE AND VENICE,
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZUKI AND PORT SAID.
S.S. "AUSTRIA," 14,300 tons, will leave as above on 1st October.
S.S. "CHINA," 11,800 tons, will leave as above on 31st October.

TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE VIA SHANGHAI.
S.S. "CHINA," 11,800 tons, will leave as above on 28th September.
S.S. "E. FRANZ FERDINAND," 12,000 tons, will leave as above on 31st October.
Superior accommodation for Saloon Class Passengers.

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GOTHENBURG.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "PEKING" ... 6,500 ... About 23rd Oct.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—
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HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Daily tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

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JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of September.	JAVA	Second half of September.
TIJIMARI	SHANGHAI	Second half of September.	JAVA	Second half of September.
TIJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of September.	JAPAN	Second half of September.
TIJILWONG	JAPAN	First half of October.	JAVA	First half of October.
TIJIMANOES	JAPAN	First half of October.	JAVA	First half of October.
TIJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of October.	SHANGHAI	First half of October.
TIJAROEM	JAVA	First half of October.	JAPAN	First half of October.
TIJILATAP	JAVA	Second half of October.	SHANGHAI	Second half of October.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1912. Telephone No. 375.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEBEN," Capt. G. LINDEMANN.	17,300	Wed. day, 2nd Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER," Capt. F. PROSCH.	17,000	About Wed. day, 2nd Oct.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR," Capt. H. BREMER.	6,000	Saturday, 5th Oct., at 10 A.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"COBLENZ," Capt. L. KLUCKIST.	6,740	About Tuesday, 15th Oct.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOERNEO," Capt. F. SCHMIDT.	5,000	Middle of Oct.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic New System of Telefunken.
For Further Particulars apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1912.

PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
TO EUROPE BY THE
MAGNIFICENT FAST LINERS.**

STEAMSHIP	DISPLACEMENT	ON
"GOEBEN"	17,300 tons	ON FEBRUARY 4TH.
"BREMEN"	21,000 "	ON FEBRUARY 19TH.
"DERFFLINGER"	17,250 "	ON MARCH 4TH.
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	16,000 "	ON MARCH 19TH.
"YORCK"	17,000 "	ON APRIL 1ST.
"PRINZESS ALICE"	20,300 "	ON APRIL 16TH.
"LUETZOW"	17,300 "	ON APRIL 29TH.

* THESE STEAMERS WILL CALL AT MANILA DIRECT ON THE VOYAGE FROM HERE TO SINGAPORE.
CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.
All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. (System Telefunken.)
EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.
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MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1912. 1113.

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APCAR LINE.**

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CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 20th September, 1912. AGENTS. 1592

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
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ZAPIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 28th Sept., 4 P.M.
RURI	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 8th Oct., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHAW, TOMES & Co., General Managers,
HONGKONG, 23rd September, 1912. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. 113

**THOS. COOK & SON,
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS.
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Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
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